that Member by satisfing his local voracity. France never, when free, required her legislators to reside in the Districts they respectively represented; Great Britain never made any such requisition. It is absurd and narrow as would be a requirement that every representative of a District wherein red hair predominated must himself have been born with locks of crimson, or at least of chestnut hue, The time has fully arrived for upsetting this local foolery, and we trust it will be broken down at the next election. The District which shall first disregard it will deserve well of the country, especially if it chooses for its representative such a man as HENRY WARD BEECHER.

THE LATEST NEWS, RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

PROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispetch to The R. V. Tribune.
WASHINGTON, Friday, July 7, 1854.
The Homestead bill languisbes. The Nebraska Northera Democrata say now that the President has secured his darling measure for the South, he gives a cold shoulder to the Homestead bill.

In the case of the United States District-Attorneyship,

Westbrook rersus McKeon, the Presidential decision can-not be in favor of the defendant; still the anti-Nebraskaites will not be seriously afflicted.

Gen. BUTLER is quite indignant at the offer of the Govemorship of Nebraska. His successor is yet unknown.

Major Emony, in The Union, repels with indignant severity the charges made by Col. BESTOS in his speech on the ten millions appropriation. He says the charges are malicious and false, and that their author has a notoriously slanderous tongue.

XXXIIID CONGRESSFIRST SESSION.

SENATE... Washisoton, Friday, July 7, 1854.

In the Senate to-day Mr. ALLEN presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Rhode Island on the subject of Slavery, against the Nebraska bill, against the Fugitive Slave Law, and against the acquisition of new territory.

A bill confirming a private land claim in Louisiana was reported and passed.

The bill making appropriations for constructing military toads in Washington and Nebraska Territories was reported and passed.

The bill making appropriations for construction and roads in Weshington and Nebraska Territories was reported and passed.

Mr. PRATT, from the Select Committee on the subject, reported a bill for the insprovement of the navigation of the Patapaco River, and to make the harbor of Baltimore accessible to war stoamers of the United States.

Mr. MALLORY effered a resolution calling for information respecting the construction of the Canal across the Penineula of Florida and the removal of the bar at St. John's river in that State. Adopted.

The private calendar was then taken up, this being objection day, and the following bills were passed:

The bill for the relief of the heirs of Brigadier General Thompson of the Revolution. Passed. Yeas 22, Nays 12.

The Senate passed twenty Senate bills, six House bills, and postponed all others on the calendar.

Mr. STUART moved to reconsider the vote by which the Senate adopted the report of the Conference Committee, fixing the 4th of August for the aljournment.

The CHAIR (Mr. Badger) decided the motion out of order. The rule required motions to reconsider to be made on the day the vote was taken, or within the two next succeeding days of actual assisons. The vote was taken last Saturday, since when the Senate had been in session on Wodnesday and Thursday. The motion was, therefore, loo late.

Mr. STUART appealed, but afterward withdrew the ap-

Mr. STUART appealed, but afterward withdrew the ap-

Peal.

The Scrate then adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

In the House Mr. FULLER asked, but did not receive consent to report the bill for the erection of certain Custom-Houses.

Mr. PHILLIPS asked permission to introduce a resolution, that on and after Monday next, the daily hour of meeting shall be 11 o'clock in the morning.

Mr. JONES (N. Y.) objected, saying he was willing to meet at \$\tilde{v} o'clock, sitting until 2, and coming back at 6 or 7 in the evening.

meet at 2 o'clock, eitting until 2, and coming back at 6 or 7 in the evening.

The SPEAKER stated the first business in order was the motion to reconsider the vote by which the House yesterday rejected the General Appropriation bill.

Mr. ORR said the action of the House in rejecting the bill did not excite any great surprise in his mind. He had no doubt it was produced by incorporating in the bill five, six or seven hundred thousand dollars for certain Castom-Houses. He was opposed te but voted for the bill, owing to pressing public necessities. After consultation he proposed the House shall reconsider the vote rejecting the bill, and that some one who voted for the Custom-House appropriation bill shall move to reconsider the vote on it, with the view that it may be stricken out. The bill could then be passed—all civil and diplomatic officers of the Government are dependent for their salaries on the bill.

Mr. PRESTON (Ky.) was frank to say the friends of the Custom-Houses would vote to give the first reconsideration, but they wanted the bill to pass as it was now. The appropriation for the Custom-Houses was recommended by Government and indorsed by both Houses.

Mr. McMULLEN (Va.) said, if the House yesterday had been full, the bill would have been defeated by a much larger majority. He wanted to put down the system of log-rolling.

Mr. ORR (S. C.) said the difficulty was, that the gentle-

Mr. ORR (S. C.) said the difficulty was, that the ge man after voting the amendments in, had refused to vote for the bill. He wanted one legitimate and fair, providing only for such appropriations as are authorised by law.

The House reconsidered the vote rejecting the bill and that ordering it to be engrossed for a third reading by 85 periods.

that ordering it to be engrossed for a third reading by so against 69.

Mr. STANTON (Ky.) moved for a reconsideration of the Custom-House amendment. He remarked he was in favor of the Custom-Houses; but finding seventeen of those who voted for them recording their names against the bill, be thought it better to sacrifice the Custom-Houses for the present than embarrass the great interests of the country. The yote adopting the Custom-House amendment was reconsidered by 64 against 69.

The question recurred on agreeing to the amendment making the appropriation \$321,000 for completion of the Custom-Houses at St. Louis, Mobile, Cincinnai, Louisville, Bangor, Bath, Wilmington, Del., and for a site in Rhode Island.

Mr. HAVEN (N. Y.) explained his reasons for having

Mr. HAVEN (N. Y.) explained his reasons for having woted for the amendment. If it had been an original proposition he should not have done so—but the Custom-Houses have been commenced, and should be fluished. Whether or not the amendment be retained in the bill, he should vote for it. He showed that while the Committee of Ways and Menns rejected the appropriation for those Custom-Houses, they had reported in the bill an apprepriation of \$395,000 for continuing operations on the Custom-Houses at New-Orleans, and \$273,000 for the Charleston custom-houses.

Mr. ORR (S. C.) said a separate vote was not taken on these, else he should have opposed it as he did the others. Mr. CLINGMAN (N. C.) desired the hill be sent to the Committee of Ways and Means with instructions to report the amendment abolishing all Custom-Houses the annual expenditures of which, say for a period of five Years, have exceeded the receipts.

Mr. PRESTON (Ky.) justified the amendment for Western and other Custom-Houses, and alluded to the fact that these were put out by the Committee of Ways and Means, while New-Orleans and Charleston, because they were on the Atlantic, were inserted by that Committee. He yielded the floor to. Mr. ORR (S. C.) said a separate vote was not taken on

the floor to.

PMr. BENTON (Mo.) who was proceeding to speak on the subject before the House, when Mr. McMULLEN (Va.) rose to a question of order, that Mr. Preston had no right to yield the floor to Mr. Benton, except for explanation.

The SPEAKER sustained the point.
Mr. PRESTON said he had merely extended to Mr. Benton the courtesy often accorded.
Mr. BENTON—If objected to I shall not speak on the amendment, Sir. I am willing to sit down, Sir. I am not explaining personally, but speaking on the Custom-house, Sir.

Houses, Sir.

The SPEAKER (inquiringly)—The gentleman does not attach any blame to the Chair?

Mr. BENTON (in his seat)—I'll tell no lie about it. I was speaking of the Custom-Houses.

The SPEAKER—Does the gentleman object to the

raling of the Chair?

Mr. BENTON-I don't want to make a personal expla-

mation.
The SPEAKER—Then the gentleman is out of order.
Mr. PRESTON thought it was time to terminate the debate, and moved the previous question, under the operation
of which the Custom-House amendment was again agreed
to be three majority, and the bill passed by a vote of 92

against 67.

The bill for settling the claims of the representatives of Bichard W. Meade, deceased, was laid on the table.

ANTI-CATHOLIC RIOT-CHURCH BURNT DOWN.

BATH, Me., Friday, July 7, 1854.

The "Angel Gabriel" lectured here on Wednesday and The "Angel Gabriel" lectured here on Wednesday and Thursday evenings against Popery. On the last occasion the crowd was large and a disturbance occurred. A mob of men and boys proceeded to the old South Church, used by the Catholics as a place of worship, broke open the doors, rang the bell and displayed the American ensign from the beliry. They afterward set the church on fire and it was burnt to the ground. No further destruction of the processor took also be to a work of about one here. tion of property took place, but a mob of about one hundred paraded the streets, yelling and hooting until nearly morning. No arrests were made.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE-STEAMSHIP SAN JA-CINTO-THE COURT MARTIAL ON CAPI.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, July 7, 1834. The U. S. steamship San Jacinto returned this afternoon from her trial trip for testing her machinery. She has been absent about seven days, and has been tried under sails and steam, performing to the satisfaction of all on board. Her speed under steam was not tested in consequence of the wretched quality of the coal. She, however, attained an average speed of 8 knots, and with good coal

The Court-Martial in Capt. Downing's case was in session six hours to-day, but made no progress in consequence of the Judge Advocate (Peck) not being prepared with a proper record of the previous session. The record was re-copied, and the Court directed the following to be entered as the record of this day's session: "The Court met pursuant to adjournment, but in consequence of the "Judge Advocate not being prepared with his minutes a recess was had to enable him to make up his record, "which being read the Court adjourned."

Capt. Crabb openly charged the Judge Advocate with incompetency. The Court room was then cleared for a private session concerning the delays imposed upon the

THE CANAL ENLARGEMENT, &c.

ALBANT, Friday July 7, 1854.

The Canal Board this afternoon resolved to enlarge the Eric Canal between Lockport and Rochester, in conformity with the plan adopted September 16, 1859. The vote stood 8 to 1, the State Engineer voting in the negative. Murrill, who kidnapped Solomon Northrop, was ar-

rested at Sandy Hill, Washington County, this morning, being recognised by Northrop. His examination is pro-ACCIDENT ON THE GREAT WESTERN RAIL-ROAD-SEVEN PERSONS KILLED AND MANY

WOUNDED. BUFFALO, Friday, July 7, 1854. A dispatch from St. Catherines this morning, states that the night Express train on the Great Western Railroad. which left the Suspension Bridge last night, run over a horse, whereby the two emigrant cars were thrown off the track, killing seven passengers and severely wounding ten others, some of whom will not recover. None of the passengers in the first-class cars were severely injured, and all the employes escaped unhurt.

RELEASE OF CUBAN FILLIBUSTERS. NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, July 4, 1854. General Quitman and Messrs. Thrasher and Sanderson have been released, having given bonds under protest.

The steamer Mexico left this city to-day for New-York. ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA AT BOSTON-THE LONDON STOCK AND MONEY MARKET.

Bostos, Friday, July 7, 1854. The R. M. steamship America reached her dock at East Boston at 1 o'clock tois morning, and the mails for the South were forwarded by the 9 o'clock train via New-

Messrs. Barings London Circular of Friday, June 23

**Says: "The Money market is easier. Consols have advanced to 931 e 931; Silver Dollars, 5/21 #5/3; Bar Silver, 5/1]; American Eagles, 76/3." "There has been more business done the past week in American Stocks, and sales have been made in many of the principal State Securities at our quotations, viz: Maryland Sterling 5s, 94 # 95; Massachusetts Sterling 5s, 101; Pennsylvania 5s, inscriptions, 79 # 81; do. Bonds, 65, 48 85; Virginia 6s, dollar bonds, 92 # 94, ex-dividend; do. 5s, (sterling bonds, 94; Pennsylvania Railroad, 93 # 89½; Illinois Internal Improvement, 78 # 90; Canada 6s, 110 # 1104; New Orleans City 6s, 81, ex-dividend; United States 6s, 67, 6s, 107 # 108, ex-dividend; do. 5s, '62, 101, ex-dividend.

THE LATE DISASTER ON THE SUSQUEHANNA
RAHLROAD.
BALTIMORE, Friday, July 7, 1854.
Up to the present time, there have been 32 deaths from
the late disaster on the Susquehanna Railroad, and there
are three or four more persons in a doubtful condition.
A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Mr. Parks
Winchester, the Superintendent of the read.
It is reported that Mr. Winchester has resigned his office
this morning.

this morning.

The accident is now attributed mainly to the recent removal of the former competent and experienced President and Superintendent by political proscription, and the appointment of mefficient and inexperienced successors of

MOWING MACHINE TRIAL.

MOWING MACHINE TRIAL.

Canandatora, Friday, July 7, 1854.

In the case of Howard and others, versus Forbash and others, in the U.S. Circuit Court, Judge Hall presiding, a verdict has just been rendered by the Jury in favor of plaintiffs on every issue. The time was on feigued issues. The Jury found first, that Wun F. Ketchum was the original and first inventor of the improvements in mowing machines claimed in his reissued patent of April, 1853. Second, that the reessued patent to Ketchum of April, 1853, is for the same inventions desired and intended to have been patented in his original patent of July, 1847; and third, that the Forbush machine embraces both the foregoing claims, and is an infringement of Ketchum's rejected patent. The case has been on trial four days, and the Jury were out about half an hour.

FIRE AT CINCINNATI FROM LIGHTNING.

During a thunder-storm this afternoon the lightning struck a building on Columbia-st., occupied by Dean & Hale, Commission and Liquer Merchants. It set fire to-some liquor in an upper story, and the building was destroyed. Loss \$20,008. Insured for \$10,000. The adjoining building was slightly damaged.

The St. Louis papers of Tuesday say that there had been 207 deaths from cholera during the past week in that

ROBBERY OF A CHURCH.

ROBBERY OF A CHURCH.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, July 7, 1854.

St. Andrew's Episcopal Church in this city was broken open last night and robbed of nearly the whole of the communion plate. Among the articles stolen were four silver plates, four silver chalices, two bread-stands, and a large silver strainer.

SCHOONER FOUNDERED AND SIX MEN LOST. In the heavy gale which swept over Lake Ontario on Tucsday last, the sehr. Dake of Darlington foundered about twenty miles from Toronto and six hands, including the captain, perished. A boy named Bailey was the only person saved.

A DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT LOUISVILLE. A DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, July 6, 1854.

Three large warehouses on Main-st., between Fourth and Fifth-sts., occupied by Messrs, Lewis & Wilkes, china dealers: Benedict & Kennedy, and Lichten, Loewenthal & Co., dry goods dealers, were destroyed by fire on Tuesday last. The total loss is about \$125,000, and is covered by insurance—principally in eastern offices.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT CARROLLTON, KY. DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT CARROLLING, 1854.
LOUISVILLE, Friday, July 7, 1854.
The distilleries of Messrs. Root & Co., and Mr. Snyders, at Carrollton, were destroyed by fire last night, together with all the contents, and a large number of hogs. The easi is estimated at \$100,008.

ANOTHER FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT. PHILADELPHIA, Friday July 7, 1854.

The lightning train which left Philadelphia for Baltimore at 12.45 P. M., to-day, ran off the track at Broad Creek, Maryland, killing Benjamin R. Benson, the engineer, and Joseph Robinett, fireman. No passengers were hurt.

Massachuserrs.-The people of Western Massachusetts gathered Ten Thousand strong at North Adams on the Fourth to celebrate the anniversary of our Inde-pendence, and to discuss the great questions of Freedom

and Slavery.

The Whig Lieut. Governor, W. C. PLUSKETT, was President of the day. The military and firemen were out in force, and four thousand Yankee women, mothers and anghters, were also there.

The Hon. Z. Collins Lar, an Anti-Nebraska Whig of

Baltimore, spoke in the forenoon, upon the day, its origin, and its authors.

The Hon. E. D. CELVER of New-York, spoke in the afternoon upon Nebraska, the encroachments of the slave power, and the remedy. It was a glowing celebration, and

About 600 sat down to a cold water dinner, when excellent toasts were read, and speeches made by the Lieut. Governor, by J. Z. Goodrich, M. C., by Z. Collius Lee, E. D. Culver, I. J. Robinson, and others.

The teasts breathed out the true spirit of liberty, and

the cheers that freedom sent up made the very concave

were the reflex of the sentiment of the people.

As nearly as could be ascertained, the sentiment on Nebraska stood: Against the iniquity, 9,997; for the bill, A fusion for Liberty is the order of the day in Massa-chusetts.

POPULATION OF DETEOTT, Mich.—The "City of cae Straits" has now a population of 40,197, an incres se of 5,691 since last year.

SATURDAY-5:45, A.M.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC IN NINE DAYS, SIXTEEN HOURS AND FIFTY-THREE MINUTES.

QUICKEST PASSAGE ON RECORD.

THE CZAR CONSENTS TO EVACUATE THE TURKISH TERRITORIES.

RETREAT OF THE RUSSIAN FORCES FROM WALLACHIA, GIURGEVO AND SILISTRIA.

The Austrians about to Enter the Principalities.

Adhesion of the Smaller German States to the Austro-Prussian Treaty.

COTTON FIRM.

BREADSTUFFS WITHOUT CHANGE.

The United States Mail steamship Baltic, Capt. Comstock, reached the Battery at 1 o'clock and five minutes this morning, from Liverpool, which port she left at 1 o'clock, P. M., on Wednesday the 28th ult., muking the passage in Nine Days Tucker Hours and Treaty-Eight minutes apparent or Nine Days Sixteen Hours and fifty three minutes actual time from port to port. The shortest passage ever made by one hour and fifty-two minutes.

The following persons came passengers in the Baltic The Hon. Hugh Maxwell Mrs. and Miss. Maxwell, Mr. Henr. Mrs. Dr. Wester, Messay J. O. Evans, Wo. Kont. J.

From The London Times, June 27.

The intelligence which reached us yesterday of the consecut of the Emperor of Russia to evacuate the Turkish territories on the demand of Acetria, and of the actual retreat of the Russian forces from Wallachia, Giurgevo, and Silberia to the other side of the Pruth, brings the allied powers to the most important crisis which has yet marked the progress of the war. Never was it more important to adhere steadily to the principles which have recently been declared in Parliament to be the basis of the policy of this country and its allies never was it more essential to take care that this concessan, which has been whrested from the Emperor of Russia by the combined forces of Europe, shold not be converted into a weapon against the union of the four powers, and against ourselves. We have long forescen that if, contrary to all probability and expectation, the Court of St. Petersburgh found itself compelled to yield to the last percuptory summons of Europe, and to relinquish that "material guarantee" which it has seized in opposition to the rights of Turkey and the remonstrances of every other State, an attempt would be made to construe this surrender of the object stolen into an adequate compensation for the robbery, and it is against that danger that we are now called upon to watch and provide. The concession of the Emperor Nicholas is an offer to buy off the alliance of the German Powers on any terms, because he is aware that the resistance of his empire and his army to the four principal States of Europe is impossible, and that, if he is to oppose a more prolonged to positive and that, if he is to oppose a more prolonged to positive the basis of the lasting and honerable peace which we all desire; but we must be allowed to suspect that in attempting to conclitate the German Powers the object of the Emperor Nicholas is only to carry on the war against the Western Powers with greater activity, and perhaps eventually to engage Austria and Prussia of his German Government powers with gr

The political effect of the last appeal of the German Governments must, however, have been powerfully assisted by the military reverses of the Imperial armies. The intelligence of the defeat of the Russians before Silistria, and of their decided retreat from Bulgaria and Wallachia, was arrogantly contradicted when the first particulars reached us by electric telegraph a week ago. Yet every particular which was then hastily transmitted to us has since been confirmed, and we may now confidently assert that the disasters sustained by the Russian forces have been even more rapid and complete than could have been imagined. Without fighting a single general action section, without encountering a powerful enony in the field, in the most favorable season of the year, and on a line of operations chosen and prepared by themselves, the Russian exampsign on the Danube in 1854 has proved one of the most calamitous and diagraceful in the military annals of any great European Power; for, as they were unable to force the line of the Turkish fortresses against the native garrisons while the invading army was fresh and entire, it became impossible that they should retrieve their lesses and their discominare sufficiently to resume effensive operations against far more powerful antagonists. Prince Pashkiewitsch, Gen. Schilders, and Gen. Laders, who were the ablest officers in command, have all received wounds which remove them from the field. The losses of the army since it entered the Principalities are credibly stated at upward of 50 oso men. The confidence of the troops and the prile of the nation are shaken and cast down. Not only is Little Wallachia evacuated and the Danube crossed, but the works of the Russians at Giurgovo are abandoned, and the Russian forces have retired from Bucharest. If we compare the magnitude of the invading army with the slender and imperfect forces opposed to it—the boasted power of Russia with the weakness of Turkey, and the arrogance of the lunperial Court with the humiliation it has now to endure

which has already dissipated his armies and confounded his ambition.

In this important movement, which has already changed the whole aspect of the war, we are more inclined to discern the results of these military reverses than of a political combination. The Russians have retreated for the simplest and most peremptory of all reasons—because, having failing in their attack on Slistria, they could not held a position south of the Danube, and because an attempt to retain Wallachia, with the Austrian army on their base of operations, might have compelled their entire army to lay down its arms. They are, in short, defeated, and from the moment that Prince Paskiewitch assumed the command he contemplated the necessity of contracting the whole line of operations and turning the front of the army from the south to the west. This change is even more important in its character than in the direction of the forces, for it is a change from offensive to defensive war; and our readers may remember that it is precisely the occurrence we reckoned upon several months ago, whenever the military attitude and resources of Austria should be fully developed. But it is now too late for the Emperor Nicholas to make a merit of an inevitable necessity. Austria herself, to whom he dedicates this act of submission, must be perfectly awars that she owes it exclusively and entirely to her own martial preparations, and to her co-operation with the Western Powers. It the Russians withdraw behind the Prath, it is because they know that in a wasek two or more their base of operations would be cut off and their troops be driven out of Moldavia. The Crar has chandoned his position, not in compliment to Austria, but because it had become wholly untenable.

Nevertheless, this fact is of a nature to exert an important influence on the whole political question which now agitates Europe. If Russia has declared be intention to evacuate the Turkish territories, the presence of the allied armies in the Danubian provinces becomes superfluous, for they wil his ambition.

In this important movement, which has already changed

the feelers which have already been put out by some of the eignas of the Russian party in France, that, since the Court of St. Petersburg has taken this resolition, the mest step contemplated may be to propose an armistice and a congress. The people of this country would look, we are confident, with the atmost suspicion or one was become. They have felt lastinctively, throughout this depart, that force alone could bring the Emperor of Kussia to reason; and now that we are beginning to reap the first advantages of the campaign, and have driven back the argressor within his torritories, they will not be satisfied with what Lord Clarendon termed the other might "an insignificant result or "a sterile triumph. The world now knows beyond all disputs the objects of Russia whenever she can hope to accomplish them. Should the question be uncetted after the present war. Turkey cannot rely on another such intervention in het favor. Whatever has yet been some we owe to our union, and, if that union be maintained, as we trust it will be a few months longer, we cannot doubt that it will secure all we have a right to expect; but upon that condition depends not only the success of the allied powers in the present contest, but the restoration and cantinuance of the peace of the world. the feelers which have already been put out by some of

THE WAR.

Press the Liverpool Consist of Wednesday, June 22.

Press, Trespay Monanso.—The Monaley amountees that a dispatch received from Vienna, dated Monday, states that the siege of Silistria was raised, and that the Russians were rethring as means. Their retreat was being effected from all parts of Wallachia, in the direction of Fokulam and Berlat. The entry of the Austrians into the Principalities is decided on, and Count Coronin, with the first division, to be followed closely by a second, is ready to descend the Danube to Guirgevo, whence he will march to Eucharist.

To Bucharist.

No later telegraphic advices. The Austrian Envoy at Constantinople is to communicate with the Porte as to the steps necessary to be taken with a view to the occupation of the Principalities by the Austrians. The retreating Russian army leaves in the hospitals, a great number of sick and wounded. The Turkish authorities have given notice to respect them, and to give passports to the medical men who temain behind to attend the sick. In the last assent of Silistria a Russian commander of infantry brigade was of Silistria a Kussian commander of infantry brigade was wonrded, and a heutenant-colonel of artillery and five of ficers killed.

ST. FETERSBURG.

Letters from St. Petersburg of the 12th announce that the Emperor Nicholas has given an order to his aide-do camp. General Dolgourouki, Minister of War, to proceed to the Danubian Provinces. He was to give an exact account of the condition of military effairs, and especially of the operations of the siege of Silistria. This measure which is of the highest importance at the present unment had produced a profound sensation in the Russian capitaf as the Emperor never sends his Minister of War on such missions excepting on grave occasions.

An imperial axos authorises the Russian Minister of Finance to issue the two last series of paper money, which are to produce six millions of silver roubles, and completes the issue authorised by the imperial ukas of the 18th January last.

onnery lest.
The troops are being withdrawn from Narwa, and con-January lost.

The troops are being withdrawn from Narwa, and concentrating themselves round St. Petersburg. Hogland is occupied. The rich inhabitants of the Russian capital have been lately making excursions as far as Helsingfors and Ekness, and even as far as Revel and Ballish Port, in order to obtain information as to the operations of the Anglo-French fleet. This curiesity has given rise to very severe observations on the part of the police. In addition to the division of the guard, there are also at St. Petershurg and neighborhood the reserve of the light artillary, the third and fourth battalions of the reserve, and the fifth and sixth battalions of the granadiers, of whom two divisions are in Poland. Two divisions of the Russian Baltic feet are at Croestadt, and one division is near Sweaborg. The Gulf of Finland is full of small vessels of war. The troops stationed on the southern coast as far as Baltic Port, and on the northern coast as far as Baltic Port, and on the northern coast as far as Baltic Port, and on the northern coast as far as Baltic Port, and on the southern coast as far as Baltic Port, and on the northern coast as far as Baltic Port, and on the southern coast as far as Baltic Port, and on the southern coast as far as Baltic Port, and on the southern coast as far as Baltic Port, and on the southern coast as far as Baltic Port, and on the southern coast as far as Baltic Port, and on the southern coast as far as Baltic Port, and on the southern coast as far as Baltic Port.

THE BALTIC.

A letter from the Baltic says, "We have been rather chussed and pleased of late of the gallant proposal of a dashing captain, who is ambitious to be allowed, in the event of Helsingfors being attacked, to rush full tilt into the harbor, and charge one of the Russian three-deckers at full speed with his noble ship, the St. Jean d'Acre, in which he justify takes a pride. What acrash! what a toppling over of timbers and falling of spars must ensue if his 600 horses bolt full speed against his adversaries broad. side!"

According to a letter, dated Stettin, June 22, the main body of the afflied fleets, upward of forty sail of which sixteen or seventeen are three-deckers, have been sighted from the western end of the Island of Crosstadt. A dispatch from Danzig states, that on the 21st all the steamships of the combined fleets left their anchorage and proceeded direct to Cronstadt. Before passing Helsingfors three of the small steamers ran in within the batteries, and counted thirteen Russian line-of-battle-ships lying across the bather.

or Europe, should not be converted mine a weapon against the anion of the four powers, and against ourselves. We have long foreseen that if, contrary to all probability and expectation, the Court of St. Petersburgh found itself compelled to yield to the last percuptory summons of Europe, and to relinquish that "material guarantee" which it had seized in opposition to the rights of Turkey and the remonstrances of every other State, an attempt would be mede to construct this surrender of the object stolen into an adequate compensation for the robbery, and it is against that danger that we are now called upon to watch and provide. The concession of the Emperor Nicholas is an offer to buy off the alliance of the German Powers on any terms, because he is aware that the resistance of his employed by the cause he is aware that the resistance of his employed by the canada and France, it can only be by satisfying the demands of Austria and Prassia. If, indeed, that satisfaction were sincere and complete, it might become the basis of the lasting and honerable peace which we all desire; but we must be allowed to suspect that in attempting to conciliate the German Powers the object of the Emperor Nicholas is only to carry on the war against the Western Powers with greater activity, and perhaps eventually to engage Austria and Prussia on his side in the context. These are the causes which give an intense interest to this stage of these events, and may render it the turning point in the affairs of the maintenping. The loss from the town of the intense interest to this stage of these events, and may render it the turning point in the affairs of the maintenping. The loss from the company and the beat's 24-pounder currounde, "missing, captured, "or runk." The loss from the company and the beat's 24-pounder currounde, "insising, captured, "or runk." The loss from the company and the beat's 24-pounder currounde, "insising, captured, "or runk." The loss from the company and the captured, and the beat's 24-pounder currounde, "insis

all out of danger.
Admiral Plumridge's squadron was at Oregrundon on

A letter from Stockholm of the 16th says: "The num there from Stockholm of the 18th says. The number of the versels destroyed by Admiral Plumridge amounts to cleven at Brahestad and to ten at Uleaborg. No private house was burned at either of these towns, and no blood was shed."

"and no blood was shed."

A dispatch from Copenhagon of the 20th states that H.

B. Leopard and Valorous had attacked and destroyed the crown wharf at Kemi, in the Gulf of Bothnia, and the small craft in the port. They abstained from injuring

small craft in the port. They abstained from injuring Tornes.

The French squadron, under Vice-Admiral Parseval Deschenes, joined the British squadron on the 13th. The French Admiral, as soon as he perceived the squadron of our allies, saluted his colleague's flag with fitteen gans, and hoisted the British flag at the mainmast of all his vessels, as a mark of satisfaction at this happy meeting. The fleet comprises six Ene of battle-ships and four frigates, with an aggregate complement of 6,300 men and 704 gans. These united maritime forces of England and France, therefore, smooth to 54 sail, armed with 2,726 gans, and supplied with 2010 semmen and mariners.

With respect to the future operations of the fleets in the north, The Daily Mars of Saturday makes the following statement:

With respect to the fature operations of the fleets in the north, The Daily Ndees of Saturday makes the following statement:

It is said that at the last Cabinet Council a dispatch from Admiral Sir Charles Napier was discussed, in which he defined his intentions in reference to the operations of the gallant Admiral are understood to be of a character quite consonant with the tenor of the most remarkable points in his past career, and great news from the north may be expected before long, should no unforesseen changes of intention arise. If we had the most exact knowledge of Admiral Napier's plans, our patriotic sense of duty would forbid any publication of them, romambering as we do that there are electric wires from London to St. Petersburg, and, unhappily, too many people who—enjoying the privilege and flourishing under the shelter of our crustitutional system—would like no better task than giving information or other aid to the Caar. But this we may say, that we have heard enough of the plans in question to justify a confident belief that a great blow will be effectually struck against Russin before long. The Caar's founter is long and open, and he need now watch its whole line. But no witching is likely to gaard him with success from the coming abovek.

The Times' correspondent in Finiand writes: "In a "day or two it is probable that a persion of the Baltic fleet will proceed up the Gulf of Elinhand as far as the "Island of Hogland, and make a demonstration off Cronstadt. There is no prospect, hovever, of any active operations being undertaken; as from accounts received "vesterday from England, and from persons in a position" to afford securate information, it is interest that there is a great probability of peace being proclaimed before the "vinter season sets is, and that the allied fleets will return to their respective countries before the end of the present to their respective countries before the end of the present to their respective countries before the end of the present to their respective countri

GORE RUSSIAN PRIZES.

MENEL, Ju-Mey 19.—Her Majesty's steamers Amphion and Archer, with the following prizes: Mageta, schooner, Hansen: Anna Marie, sloop, Lorentzen: and Fortuna, sloop, Thomsen: have serived in the roadstead.

ELSSOOTE, June 18.—This morning, at 1 o'clock, an English steamer of war, from the Baltic, passed with four Dutch's affs in tow.

FARCSTEN, June 6.—The Jonge Albert, Vanderzee, with timber and hemp, for Holland, and Jean Marie, Halle, with type and hemp, for Holland, have arrived here, prizes to the English.

with tye and hemp, for Holland, save arrived acts of the Laglish.

EDSISOR, June 20.—The Union, v. Barm, of Flensburgh, and the Nornen, Dahl of Bergen, passed through the Sound yesterday, prizes to the English.

21st.—The Francisca, Michelsen, of Copenhagen, passed through the Sound 19th June, a prize to the English, and proceeded to the northward; and the Steen Bille, schooner, of this port, passed through yesterday, to the northward, also a prize to the English.

RETREAT OF THE RUSSIANS FROM SILISTRIA.

attacked the Russians on all points, and drove them across the Danube.

Pursuing their advantage, the Turks crossed as arm of the river, selected the opposite Island where the enemy had constructed sege works, and from which Silistria had been bembarded. The Russians fled to the Walla-bian brak of the Danube, and were compelled to witness the destruction of their batteries.

The Turks then brought out their guns and creeted batteries on the Bulgarian bank of the river, before the north face of the fortrees.

of the fortrees.

E Russian bettalions cost and west of Silistra impolately began to re-cross the river, destroying their bridge

The Russian bettalions cost and west of Sdistra impediately began to re-cross the river, destroying their bridges as they withdraw.

The garrison on this occasion was assisted by the corps sent from Shumla to its relief by Omer Pashe. Some of the troops of the latter took part in the battle on the 17th, and the jungtion of the entire corps was affected on the evening of that day.

There was nothing voluntary or strategee in the flight of the Ressiana. The defeats which preceded the roat of the 18th had been followed by extensive movements, with the object of reinfereing the besieging corps. On the 18th and 13th it was said at Kalarusch. Silistria must be "taken specifily, and at any cost." The expulsion of the Russians is entirely the work of the Tarks.

A dispatch from Vienna, dated the 23th inst., says: The Kussians are in full retreat to Moldavia. The Russians in the Dobcodja are also retiring. A Tarkish army, 20,000 strong, is advancing to relieve Rassova. Onar Preba is advancing with his entire force to the Danube." In consequence of the wound received by Prince Pash-hewitch (who was also much enfeelded by fever) and Prince Gorchakoff, General Dannenberg has been appointed to the chief command of the Russian forces. The complete defeat of the Russians on the 16th is confirmed—a portion of the besieging army having been forced to recross the Danube in all haste. The Turks took several standards and a great quantity of baggang. Five Russian Centerals were cither killed or wounded in this affair aione. The left leg of General Schilders was taken out of the socket, and he lies in a dangerous state. He is advanced in years and of nervous temperament. Prince Gerchakoff's wound is severe. General Lufers, who is also wounded, is said to be doing well. Marshal Pashke-wich suffers considerably from his contusion. Count Orloff, Jr., lingers without hope of recovery.

THE CZAR'S REPLY TO THE AUSTRIAN NOTE. VIESAS, Monday.—The night before last the Russian reply to the Austrian note reached here. It is to the effect that, as a mark of high consideration for Austria, Russia consents to evaquate the Turkish territorios.

THE BLACD SEA.

The Siden and Inflexible arrived at Baltschick on the 2d June from the mouth of the Danabe, each having three vessels in tow, one with military clothing, and most of them with provisions for the enemy. Three of them were under Dutch, two under Greek, and one under Neapolitan colors. The beats of the Inflithle were fired upon by the enemy as they went in to est out one of the prizes, but no further harm was done than senting a bullet through one of the paddle box boats; the fire was returned, but with what effect is not known.

Advices dated Varna, June 15, state that the Duke of Cambridge, with the first division of the British army, had arrived there on the present day.

Prince Napoleon's division was to embark for Varna on the 18th. 4,000 French troops had arrived at Adrinople. The Angle-French Advanced Guard has arrived at Prayadi.

Pravadi.
Admirai Bruat's squadrou will enter the Black Sea to

o-operate with the united squadron. Schamyl was at a few marches from Tiflis, with 33,000 The Russians have planted the sixteen gups taken from he Tiger on the newly constructed batteries of Odessa. A conspiracy has been discovered in the Russian gar-son of Caraberg, and a number of officers have been sent

to Siberia.

The efficial list of the Russian army of the Danube shows a "loss of 30,000 since the crossing of the Pruth."

Becharist, June 15.—The march of a British detachment from Varna to Fravadi on the 12th was announced on the same day to the commander of the Russian corps of observation stationed below Basardshik, by Cossacks. The Russian corps at once commenced a movement in

RETPEAT OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY FROM THE TURKISH TERRITORIES.

The following important despatch announcing the innediate and complete retreat of the Russians from the Saltan's dominions was published on Monday morning.

Paris, Monday.—The Moniteur publishes intelligence from Bucharest of the Edd, received by telegraph via Belgrade. It says: "The sloge of Silistria, suspended on the "13th, has now been raised by superior order. The Russians have evacuated Giurgewo, and the whole Muscovite army is about to retre beyond the Pruth."

CRONSTADT, fin Transylvania, June 19.—The Russians are leaving Wallachia in all haste. They take with them the horses, oven, wheat, and everything moveable on which they can lay their hands, leaving nothing behind but their wretched paper money.

Letters from France represent that the wheat crops are looking well; but the crops would, it is asserted, be about a fortnight later, even if the weather continues fluc. COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cotton Market. LIVERFOOL, Tuesday Evening, June 27.—The Corross market continues good, and prices are imperceptibly moving up. The sales since Friday amount to 41,000 bales, and the imports to 51,428; of which speculators take 7,000, and exporters 5,000. To-day's business amounts to 3,000 bales, consisting of 5,050 American, at 4d, 284,d.7 350 Brazil, 61d. to 61d.; 200 Egyptian, 51d. to 71d.; 1,500 East India, 3d. to 4ld. The imports into the ports of the United States, per Asia, amount to 2,708,355 bales, against

Richardson Brothers Circular.

ather filmer.

Liverroot, 6th Mo., 27th, 1854.

We had a bravy gale of wind last evening from S. W. to W., and his first soon the weather has an unsettled appearance.

Gur market was medicately attended this morning, principally by lose of the town and immediate neighborhood, who purchased will be seen to b

note a decline on Friday's prices, and the middling kinds were much gleetrd.
The sale of Floura effected were only to a limited grient, and has principally to consumers, et 37! for Philadelphia and Salitanore in didnay runs, and up to 38!, 59! for good parcels. Sours were ald at 34; to 33!.

Tantas Cats met but a slow sale, at 37! for Yellow, and 36; 338.6 White.
OATS and OATMEAL were dull sale at our quotations.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, June 28, 1854.
The Continental news is very scanty. There is no fresh intelligence from the East.

The French Three # cents opened at 73f. and rose to

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

On the 20sl, Narcisca Escosgra, mother of the former Minister of that name, wase arrested at Madrid.

The following paragraph, dated St. Petersburg, June

The damage caused by the blockade of the coasts of the Baltic and the Black Seas, may be estimated pretty nearly according to the ordinary rate of the exports and imports according to the ordinary rate of the exports and raports of Thus, in 1852, 3,800 freighted vessels entered the ports of the Baltic, and about the same number left those ports. The number of vassels which entered the Black Sax was ,600-toal 1,500,990 tuns.

INDIA AND CHINA. The Express in anticipation of the Overland Mail has arrived. A brief abstract of the principal items of news was iven on Monday.

The Russian Squadron is supposed to have taken refuge

en the coast of Kamschatka. One of its vessels was seen about 30 days since, at Woosong, where she had put in for in those seas consists of 15 vessels of the Reysl navy, mounting 244 guns; of 27 sucamers of the Indian navy,

meanting 144 guns; of 27 sucamers of the Indian navy, mounting 139 guns, of very heavy calibre and heavy metal, and of 12 sailing ships of the same service, mounting 100 guns, making a total of 54 vessels and 460 guns, exclusive of the French squadron. It is not the Russian squadron that is feared by our mercantile marine, but pirates from California, sailing under Bussian colors.

CALCULTA, May 15.—Freights have fluctuated, having at first receded fully 10/, but which, after receipt of of actual War in Europe, has been recovered.

Bonnay, May 23.—Owing to the few arrivals since the

departure of the last mail, freights have advanced from £4 7s. 6d. to £4 15s. to Liverpool, and to London £5. Hone-Kone, May 6.—Freights to England, £7 for Tea and £9 for Silks.

ANOY, April 28.-Trade unfavorable.

ANOY, April 22.—Trade dull.

Canton.—The continued unfavorable advices from the interior seriously affect the import trade. The Provinces were overrun by banditti; and the feeling was strong that the picking of the Tea would be effected in those places, and that there would be bad or short supplies of it. ALEXANDRIA.—Great numbers of vose, a keep pouring in for homeward cargoes, but they find that there is little stuff for shipment. Freights are cor, equently at 3/ to 4/

the advices from England.

THE STATE OF EUROPE.

LONDON, Friday, June 23, 1854. Again an act has closed in the great Basters tragedy; the siege of Silistria has been raised, and the Russians are in full retreat. The history of this siege is most remarkable. It was in the last days of March that Gen. Luders crossed the Danube and occupied the little forts of Isaktsha, Matchin and Tultseha, and advanced to the wall of Trajan, without meeting with great resistance. Still he had to remain in the Dobredja for full six weeks, not being strong enough to encounter Omer Pasha's army, encamped at that time on the hights of Bassardjik. The fort of Hirsova was likewise taken by the Russians in April, but Rassova, though nearly destroyed by Russian shells, held out. Silistria was bombarded from across the Danube for about three weeks, and the Danube islands also occupied by the Russians. The rising of the river delayed the operations, but at last, in the beginning of May, Laders could advance and invest the fortress by land. The siege commenced on the 17th, when the communication with Shumla was interrupted. The first attack of the Russians baving been repulsed, Gen. Schilders began his mining operations. On the 28th the first great assault was attempted by the besieging army, when Gen. Selvan was killed, Count Orloff mortally and Gen., Popoff slightly, wounded. On the 29th a new attack, was made without success. On the 2nd of June it was again renewed, and Mussa Pasha was killed by an expleding grenade, but the Russians were repulsed. On the 9th Prince Pashkiewitch was wounded in the

trenches by a spent ball; on the 13th a furious attack

was again made, under the orders of Gen. Schilders

and Prince Gorchakoff, but it was unsuccessful; Gen.

Baumgarten was wounded and Schilders had his leg

carried off by a Turkish cannon ball. On the 15th the

Russian Generals, maddened by their want of success,

once more stormed the fortress, but the Turks, re-

enforced on the 13th by the arrival of fresh toops

from Shumls, made a sally, destroyed the Russian works, and took even one of the Danube islets, from

whence a battering train of the Russians had aunoyed

the besieged garrison. The Generals, Gorchakoff,

Chruleff and Luders, are said to be among the

wounded. The Russian loss was enormous. On the

16th the siege was raised. This heroic resistance of the Turks, unassisted as they were by the allied troops, is a severe blow to the prestige of the Russian arms. From the first beginningel the campaign the legions of Czar Nicholas have been continually defeated. The days of Oitenitza, of Tshetate, Redovan and Karakal proved sufficiently the efficiency of the Turkish army, and the victory of Silistria must give them all that consciousness of their force which alone was wanted to make the army of the Sultan equal to the best of Europe. The Czar had in the first days of June sent word to Prince Pashkiewitch that he did not wish to hear of any more details about the siege, but only of the capture of Silistria, and the generals therefore led the Russian troops themselves into the fire-but in vain. They had all to pay for their boldness. Prince Pashkiewitch is said to be paralyzed by the effects of his wound, and Schilders is in a dangerous state. It is scarcely imaginable what the Czar will do on hearing of such a discomfiture; he had already sent his Minister of War, Prince Dolgoruki, to the Danube, in order to get authentic information about the causes of the want of success, which was inexplicable to him, even before the siege of Silistria was raised; what will he do now, not only seeing all his plans upon Turkey frustrated. but his army on which he had lavished the treasures of his Empire, ignominiously driven away from the

Danube by the despised Turks! The insurrection in Thessaly has not yet been entirely suppressed. Hadji Petros refused to submit to the summors of King Otho, well aware that the poor booby was under personal restraint, and has yet 800,-000 drachmas in the treasury out of the money sent by the Czar for the insurrection.

In Asia, Selim Pasha is at last taking the offensive,

and is advancing from Fort Ussurgheti in the directien of Katais, in order to turn the forts of Akhalsik and Gumri, which still keep in check the progress of the army of Kars, re-organized by Generals Guyon and Kmetty. But Shamyl is said to have occupied the famous Caucasian Gates, the defiles of Dariel, leading from Mosdok to Tiflis, and to have by this move cut off the Russian army from its Richardson Brothers Circular.

Liverbook, 6th Mo., 20th, 1854.

Since the Clid the temperature continues bigh, and sense due showed have fellowed.

The advices from New-York and other ports of the shipments of Wherry and Flour being likely to be extremely small for some time to come, most probably until the approaching harvest is gathered and throubed, but a fair quantity of Isdam. Since Pricey, the trade has been in an inactive state, but no quotable change has issue place in the value of Wherr or Floura. Coax rather fames.

Liverbook, 6th Mo., 20th, 1854.

Liverbook, 6th Mo., 20th, 1854. if indeed it is true that the Gates of the Coucasus an in the hands of Shamyl. The accounts are that the carrisons of the evacuated Russian fortresses on the Black Sea advanced by the Dariel pass in the direction of Tiflis and Gumri, 15,000 strong; that in the defile they were attacked and destroyed by Emin Bey. the second in command to Shamyl. Still this news cannot be correct, since the garrisons of some of the Black Sea forts were carried by sea to Anapa and Sevastopol, and those of Redut Kalch, Ussurgheti and Poti do not have to cross the Caucasus on their way to Tiflis. All the Russian forts on the Black Sea are beyond the Caucasus, on the south-eastern slope, and therefore the Pass of Dariel, or the Caucasian Gates, is in their rear: they have to use that pass in marching back by Mosdok to Russia, and not in going to Tiflis. You see there is considerable reason for not believing the statement.

The convention which gives the Protectorate of Moldo Wallachia and the right of occupying the Principalities to the Austrians, was signed at Constantinople on the 14th inst. Kossuth's speeches have sufficiently characterized this new treachery of the Anglo-French allies of Turkey. Austria, in order to restore her finances, is resorting to a forced lean of 200,690,000 florins. It is still uncertain whether Czar Nicho'as is to go in person to the Prussiau frontiers, to see his brother-in-law, the King of Prussia, but confidential communications are exchanged con-tinually between them about the terms of a possible treaty between the beiligerents. The Czar insiste upon the withdrawal of the allied troops and fleets, and uren the status que. Of course such conditions are not acceptable.

The Baltic fleet, after having performed similar feats with the Black Sea fleet, that is to say, captured some prizes and bombarded Hango Udd w about as much or as little success as Dundas had at Oderen, and burned the pitch and tar at Brahestalt and Ulcaborg, has now likewise met with a reverse. Admiral Plumridge attacked Gamla Carleby and was repulsed with some loss in dead and wounded; twenty-eight men and one mate were taken prisoners by the Russians. Laurels do not grow wild on the shores of the Baltic and of the Black Sea; neither Dundas nor Sir Charles Napier have been able to

As to the so-called Greek insurrection, the Generals Grivas, Spiro Milies, Mamuria, Zavellas and Papacopa-have returned from the Turkish territory, and are amnestied. Karatossos has evacuated Macedonia, after having been defeated, and seeing that even the menks of Mount Athos would not support him. Hadji Potros is the only one of the fillibuster chiefs who refuses to return, and is said to have occupied Trikkala, from where he is to march through the plain to Larissa, rousing on his way the Theasalian she half-nomads, who dwell in summer on the Pindus, Prices of Wheat and Beans falling in consequence of | and return in winter to the more genial plain. Still